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siographers, the views are of interest in revealing the peculiar surface of the vast loess deposits which are everywhere found about the rim of the plateau, and which are opened up by numerous narrow canyons. Panorama VII B, taken from the west foot of Wakhjir Pass and looking to the south and south-west, presents a very valuable view over the glaciers and their moraines.

WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS.

Über Sibirien nach Ostasien. St. Petersburg und Moskau, Tscheljabinsk, Mandschuria, Wladiwostok und Dairen. Von Otto Goebel. Series: Hendschels Luginsland. 169 pp. Map, ill., index. M. Hendschel, Frankfurt a.M., 1914. Mk. 5. 8 x 5.

This pocket volume is not so much a guide book as it is an itinerary written in a free style which will hold the interest of the distant reader and equally serve the needs of the tourist along the line of the great Siberian railroad. It is profusely illustrated with excellent halftones of scenes which are almost entirely new, many of the views having been photographed by the author. The map of Eurasia, on a scale in which each millimeter corresponds to thirty kilometers, must include everything from Ireland to Alaska; it has been surprisingly well edited in the matter of the inclusion of necessary detail, and in the margin is presented unobtrusively a series of valuable annotations.

Vom Ural bis Sachalin. Von Otto Goebel. 166 pp. D. Reimer (E. Vohsen), Berlin, 1913. Mk. 3.60. 9½ x 6½.

The value of this interesting work lies in its expression of the attitude of an economic investigator toward one of the greatest markets for German wares. Among the public documents of Germany is included his minute reports upon the commerce and industry of Russia's Asiatic empire. This briefer work records the personal impressions which he received on his two journeys from Moscow to the Pacific. The record is very frank, there is no trace of reserve, he observes pertinaciously and he is brutally free in his account of what he has seen. Siberia has been thoroughly exploited by German commerce for many years and all competition of other trading nations has been stifled. The author remarks (1913) upon the fact that in agricultural implements the American makers have had a monopoly which Germany has essayed to break but always in vain.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Palestine in Geography and in History. By A. W. Cooke. Vol. 1: 196 pp. Vol. 2: 254 pp. Maps, index. C. H. Kelly, London, 1901. 2s. 7 x 5.

A popular handbook intended to put within the reach of the ordinary Christian believer the latest results of Palestinian research, with a view to forming a clear mental picture of events recorded in the Bible. There are excellent colored maps, physical, geological, and political. Palestine, as a whole, is summarily surveyed in its geography and history. Then follow particular descriptions of Galilee, Samaria, Judea and eastern and western Palestine. The Hindu, the Buddhist, the Mohammedan, with their own Holy Lands, will hardly agree with the statement that Palestine "has become the most sacred tract in the world." The writer decides against the traditional site of Calvary, and places it on the "dome-shaped mound on the north side of the city, outside the Damascus Gate, in the Moslem Cemetery," known as Gordon's Calvary.

DAVID H. BUEL.

The Tsuredzure Gusa of Yoshida No Kaneyoshi. Being the meditations of a recluse in the 14th Century. Translated with notes by G. B. Sansom. With an appendix by M. Anezaki on religious conditions in Japan in the XIV Century. 146 pp. Ills. *Trans. Asiatic Soc. of Japan*, Vol. 39, 1911. Tokio. 9 x 6.

The ascetic reflections of a fourteenth century Japanese Buddhist hermit, they seem to form a sort of Buddhist "*Mutation*." There is the same kind of